

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re Terrorist Attacks on September 11, 2001	03 MDL 1570 (RCC) ECF Case RICO STATEMENT Applicable to Faisal Islamic Bank (Sudan)
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This document relates to : Cantor Fitzgerald et al. v. Akida Bank Private Ltd., et al.
04 CV 07065 (RCC)

RICO STATEMENT APPLICABLE TO FAISAL ISLAMIC BANK (SUDAN)

Based on information currently available, plaintiffs submit this RICO Statement with respect to its claims against defendant Faisal Islamic Bank (Sudan) (herein referred to as “Faisal Islamic Bank”). Given the complicated nature of the wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, much information is presently unavailable to plaintiffs, absent discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO Statement as information is learned and verified through discovery and otherwise.

1. The unlawful conduct is in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).
2. This RICO Statement pertains to defendant Faisal Islamic Bank. Faisal Islamic Bank conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the RICO enterprise defendant Al Qaeda (sometimes referred to herein as the “Enterprise”) through a pattern of racketeering activity that, among other things, facilitated, materially supported and substantially assisted Al Qaeda’s purposes through Faisal Islamic Bank’s banking and financial operations.

Faisal Islamic Bank’s misconduct includes laundering money, knowingly and intentionally providing material support and financial services to Al Qaeda (including maintaining and servicing Al Qaeda bank accounts and accounts used to fund and support Al Qaeda).

Moreover, Faisal Islamic Bank is a major shareholder in Al Shamal Bank, which Osama Bin Laden helped to establish in 1991 by providing capital of \$50 million. Al Shamal Bank regularly provided financial and account services to Al Qaeda operatives – six of whom held bank accounts at Al Shamal. Osama Bin Laden paid Al Qaeda members from Al Shamal accounts. Moreover, money from these Al Shamal accounts was deposited, housed, and transferred to other Al Qaeda members to buy military equipment, including an airplane which was delivered to Osama Bin Laden to be used to transport missiles.

Faisal Islamic Bank has conducted or participated in, directly or indirectly, the affairs of the Al Qaeda Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity by, *inter alia*: (1) laundering money for Al Qaeda; and (2) knowingly and intentionally providing material support and substantial assistance to Al Qaeda.

Faisal Islamic Bank's knowing and intentional conduct enabled Al Qaeda to plan, orchestrate and carry out terrorist attacks, including the September 11th attack that injured plaintiffs. The basis of Faisal Islamic Bank's liability is 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

3. All known wrongdoers are named as defendants in this action. Plaintiffs separately will file RICO Statements with respect to the misconduct of these defendants. Given the complicated nature of the wrongdoing that led to the September 11th attack, however, much information is unavailable to plaintiffs, and the identities of other wrongdoers may be revealed through discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO Statement as information is learned through discovery and otherwise.

4. The alleged victims are Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., Cantor Fitzgerald Associates, L.P., Cantor Fitzgerald Brokerage, L.P., Cantor Fitzgerald Europe, Cantor Fitzgerald International, Cantor Fitzgerald Partners, Cantor Fitzgerald Securities, Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P., Cantor Index Limited, CO2e.com, LLC, eSpeed Government Securities, Inc., eSpeed, Inc., eSpeed Securities, Inc., TradeSpark, L.P. (collectively, the "Cantor Plaintiffs"); and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation, and WTC Retail LLC (collectively, the "Port Authority Plaintiffs"). The Cantor Plaintiffs and Port Authority Plaintiffs were injured by damage to their physical property and property interests, as well as business interruption losses and lost profits.

The injuries suffered by the Cantor Plaintiffs resulting from the September 11th attack include damage to their physical property located at and near the World Trade Center premises, including their business offices located in One World Trade Center, and other and related property interests, damage to their ability to conduct their business and promote and pursue business opportunities, and lost profits and opportunities.

The injuries suffered by the Port Authority Plaintiffs resulting from the September 11th attack include damage to their business offices and other physical property located at and near the World Trade Center premises, including One World Trade Center, Two World Trade Center, Four World Trade Center, Five World Trade Center, Seven World Trade Center and the PATH stations, trains and property at or near the World Trade Center complex. The Port Authority Plaintiffs also suffered injuries through damage to their ability to conduct their business, to promote and pursue business opportunities, to pursue business profits, and by lost profits and opportunities at One World Trade Center, Two World Trade Center, Four World Trade Center, Five World Trade Center, Seven World Trade Center, John F. Kennedy International Airport, LaGuardia Airport and Newark Airport, the Lincoln Tunnel, the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge, the Goethals Bridge, the Outerbridge Crossing, the Bayonne Bridge, the Port Authority Bus Terminal, the George Washington Bridge Bus Station, and several of its PATH train stations.

5. (a) List Of Predicate Acts And Specific Statutes Violated

Providing material support of terrorism	18 U.S.C. §2332b(g)(5)(B) 18 U.S.C. §2339A 18 U.S.C. §2339B 18 U.S.C. §2339C
Money laundering	18 U.S.C. §1956

Mail Fraud	18 U.S.C. §1341
Wire Fraud	18 U.S.C. §1343

(b) Dates Of, The Participants In, And A Description Of The Facts Surrounding The Predicate Acts

From the mid-1990's through September 11, 2001, Faisal Islamic Bank facilitated, materially supported and substantially assisted Al Qaeda's purposes through its banking and financial operations, as described above. Faisal Islamic Bank laundered money for Al Qaeda. Faisal Islamic Bank knowingly and intentionally provided financial services to Al Qaeda members, including, *inter alia*, maintaining and servicing Al Qaeda bank accounts and accounts used to fund and support Al Qaeda, and facilitating money transfers by and for Al Qaeda. In fact, a former finance manager for Al Qaeda testified in a United States trial that Al Qaeda maintained accounts in Faisal Islamic Bank.

(c) Plaintiffs' RICO claims are based in part on the predicate offenses of wire fraud and mail fraud. From the mid-1990's through September 11, 2001, Faisal Islamic Bank utilized interstate and international faxes, telephones, wire transfers and electronic transmissions, to facilitate, provide financial and material support and provide substantial assistance to Al Qaeda. The financial and banking support and assistance provided to Al Qaeda by Faisal Islamic Bank assisted the business and financial transactions in which Al Qaeda engaged to further its operations and purposes.

Further, given the complicated nature of Faisal Islamic Bank's and others wrongdoing that led to the events of September 11, 2001, additional information relating to the circumstances constituting Faisal Islamic Bank's wire and mail fraud activities likely will be revealed through discovery. Plaintiffs therefore reserve the right to amend this RICO Statement as information is learned through discovery and otherwise.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) The predicate acts conducted by Faisal Islamic Bank form a pattern of racketeering in that they are repeated and continuous. From the mid-1990's through September 11, 2001, Faisal Islamic Bank consistently and continuously, laundered money, provided material support for terrorism, and committed wire fraud and mail fraud.

(g) The predicate acts relate to each other (horizontal relatedness) as a part of a common plan because each act of money laundering, wire and mail fraud and providing material support of terrorism allowed Faisal Islamic Bank to provide financial and other assistance to Al Qaeda, which assistance culminated in the September 11 attack.

6. (a) The enterprise is comprised of defendant Al Qaeda, defendant Osama bin Laden, defendant Ayman al-Zawahiri, and other unknown members.

(b) The Enterprise was formed in or about 1988 by Osama bin Laden with the help of other Muslim *mujahideen* who traveled to Afghanistan in the 1980s to wage jihad against Soviet

occupation forces. Al Qaeda financed and directed the activities of Islamic militants worldwide. Osama bin Laden heads Al Qaeda. Underneath Osama bin Laden is Ayman al-Zawahiri, an Egyptian national.

Al Qaeda's stated purpose is the overthrow of secular non-Muslim governments through violent, terrorist means in favor of radical Islamic theocracies governed by *Shari'a* (Islamic law). As a matter of organizational doctrine, Al Qaeda views western-style democratic societies and their institutions, particularly the United States, as enemies of Islam. As stated in Osama bin Laden's 1998 *fatwah*, Al Qaeda's commonly held purpose is to "kill the Americans and their allies-civilians and military" and to "plunder their money wherever and whenever they find it." For years, Al Qaeda and its members (both individuals and affiliated terrorist organizations operating under the Al Qaeda organizational umbrella) repeatedly acted upon this shared anti-American, anti-democratic purpose, the September 11th attack being the most dramatic in a series of terrorist operations against American interests.

Al Qaeda is highly organized and exhibits a definitive structure, separate and apart from its terrorist operations. Its internal organizational structure allows it to build relationships with other terrorist organizations while maintaining and promoting its own goals and terrorist operations around the world. Al Qaeda is run by a council that "discusse[s] and approve[s] major undertakings, including terrorist operations." It also uses a treasurer and operation and planning chiefs to design and plan terrorist attacks. Al Qaeda operations are conducted around the world through the efforts of individual members and affiliated groups. Al Qaeda members swear an oath of loyalty to Al Qaeda's aims and mission. These members carry out the terrorist directive received from their superiors.

Al Qaeda is a sophisticated global terrorist network which uses a variety of business and financial transactions to further its operations. These transactions include but are not limited to transferring funds between accounts to purchase communications equipment, electronics equipment, and land (for use as training camps and to store explosives and weapons). These transactions are accomplished through, *inter alia*, the use of wire transfers and electronic transmissions.

At the time of the September 11th attack, Al Qaeda's annual income was approximately \$50 million and its assets over a ten-year period ranged between \$300 and \$500 million dollars. Al Qaeda relies upon a global network of banks and financial institutions, including Faisal Islamic Bank, and illegal activity (including narcotics trafficking) to generate material support to continue its terrorist operations.

(c) Faisal Islamic Bank does not appear to be an employee, officer or director of the Enterprise, although Faisal Islamic Bank directors, knowingly and intentionally allowed Faisal Islamic Bank to support Al Qaeda.

(d) Faisal Islamic Bank associated itself with the Enterprise.

(e) Faisal Islamic Bank is a entity that is separate and distinct from the Enterprise, Al Qaeda. Faisal Islamic Bank associated itself with the Enterprise.

(f) Not applicable.

7. As stated, Al Qaeda is highly organized and exhibits a definitive structure, separate and apart from its terrorist operations. Faisal Islamic Bank holds itself out as a legitimate international banking and financial institution. The pattern of racketeering activity conducted by Faisal Islamic Bank is separate from the existence of Al Qaeda, but was a necessary component of the September 11th attack.

8. Al Qaeda conducts terrorism around the world. Faisal Islamic Bank conducted the racketeering activity through its banking and financial operations, including, *inter alia*, provision of financial services to Al Qaeda members, maintenance and service of Al Qaeda bank accounts and accounts used to fund and support Al Qaeda, and money transfers by and for Al Qaeda. The racketeering activity conducted by Faisal Islamic Bank substantially assisted and materially supports Al Qaeda's terrorist activity. The usual and daily activities of Al Qaeda include planning and executing acts of terrorism against the United States and its citizens.

9. Al Qaeda benefits by having the funds available to commit its terrorism goals as described above in 6(b).

10. Al Qaeda's commonly held purpose is to "kill the Americans and their allies-civilians and military" and to "plunder their money wherever and whenever they find it." The Enterprise's activities in support of terrorism affect interstate commerce as illustrated by the September 11th attack, which damaged the United States economy when four commercial airliners were hijacked and crashed into the World Trade Center, a vital center of interstate and foreign commerce.

11. Not applicable.

12. Not applicable.

13. (a) Defendants Osama Bin Laden and Ayman al-Zawahiri, among others whose identities are unknown are employed or associated with Al Qaeda.

(b) The same entity is not both the liable "person" and the "enterprise" under 1962(c). Al Qaeda is the RICO enterprise. Faisal Islamic Bank is a separate "person" within the meaning of RICO.

14. Not applicable.

15. The injuries suffered by the Cantor Plaintiffs resulting from the September 11th attack include damage to their physical property located at and near the World Trade Center premises, including their business offices located in One World Trade Center, and other and related property interests, damage to their ability to conduct their business and promote and pursue business opportunities, and lost profits and opportunities.

The injuries suffered by the Port Authority Plaintiffs resulting from the September 11th attack include damage to their business offices and other physical property located at and near the World Trade Center premises, including One World Trade Center, Two World Trade Center, Four World Trade Center, Five World Trade Center, Seven World Trade Center and the PATH stations, trains and property at or near the World Trade Center complex. The Port Authority Plaintiffs also suffered injuries through damage to their ability to conduct their business, to

promote and pursue business opportunities, to pursue business profits, and by lost profits and opportunities at One World Trade Center, Two World Trade Center, Four World Trade Center, Five World Trade Center, Seven World Trade Center, John F. Kennedy International Airport, LaGuardia Airport and Newark Airport, the Lincoln Tunnel, the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge, the Goethals Bridge, the Outerbridge Crossing, the Bayonne Bridge, the Port Authority Bus Terminal, the George Washington Bridge Bus Station, and several of its PATH train stations.

16. Faisal Islamic Bank's uninterrupted financial and material support of Al Qaeda, mail fraud, wire fraud, money laundering, and substantial assistance, as described herein and in the Amended Complaint, enabled the Enterprise to plan, orchestrate, and carry out the September 11th attack that injured the Cantor and Port Authority Plaintiffs. Therefore, the conduct of Faisal Islamic Bank proximately resulted in the September 11th attack. The Cantor Plaintiffs and Port Authority Plaintiffs suffered injury to their property by reason of the above conduct of Faisal Islamic Bank.

17. Faisal Islamic Bank is jointly and severally liable for all damages sustained by each plaintiff in an amount in excess of \$200,000,000 in damages for plaintiffs' injuries to their property and business, including damage to physical property as well as business interruption and lost profits.

18. Federal Causes of Action

Count Two	Anti-Terrorism Act, 18 U.S.C. §2331 , 2333 18 U.S.C §2333 18 U.S.C. §2339A 18 U.S.C. §2339B 18 U.S.C. §2339C
Count Four	Civil Rico, 18 U.S.C. §1962
Count Nine	Violations of International Law, <i>see</i> 28 U.S.C. §1331

19. Pendant State Claims

Count One	Trespass
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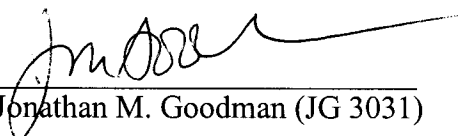
Count Ten	Conspiracy
Count Eleven	Aiding and Abetting
Count Twelve	Punitive Damages
Count Thirteen	Contribution and Indemnity

20. Not applicable

Dated: February 10, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By:


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